

WATER COLOR CLUB OPENS ITS EXHIBIT

Annual Display at Corcoran
Gallery Inaugurated by Private
View and Reception.

MANY PICTURES SHOWN
IN THE HUGE HEMICYCLE

Portrayals of Landscape, Groups of
Character Studies and Marine
Scenes Included.

The Washington Water Color Club's nineteenth annual exhibition, which opened yesterday with a private view and reception in the hemicycle of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, is in every respect an excellent showing and one which compares more than favorably with those held by similar organizations in other cities.

The hemicycle of the Corcoran Gallery of Art is a large and imposing hall, the proportions of which are on such a scale that it is difficult to describe effectively therein anything but big pictures. This difficulty has, however, been overcome in the present instance by means of the exhibits, so the visitor's first impression upon entering is one of color and decoration rather than of scale. It is the case so often—pictures on parade.

In the place of honor half-way round the semi-circular wall hangs a group of eight pictures by Charles Warren Eaton of New York, one of the best known of contemporary American landscape painters. These are all painted during a recent journey across the continent. Two are of Bruges—one a dramatic interpretation of the splendid old belfry silhouetted against a flaming red cloud, prophetic, perhaps, of the flame of war; the other is a moonlight scene.

The Italian pictures are most alluring, lovely in color, decorative in effect and at the same time poetic in feeling. Mr. Eaton does not transcribe what he sees, but sympathetically renders the feeling of the places which he pictures. The tall cypresses of Assisi interpret not alone Assisi, but all Italian landscapes. "Monte Crocione," "Varenna" and "Lake Lugano" are perhaps more definitely pictures of place, but even in these will note the intervention of a personal imaginative viewpoint.

Mr. Eaton uses pastels in the same manner that he does oils, eliminating evidence of process and creating a smooth, untroubled surface. Some may claim that this is not a correct use of the medium, the inherent and individual qualities of which should be made to signify, but after all, the effect is in the end, and again and again one is reminded that the highest art is that which conceals the art of production. Mr. Eaton's pictures are very decorative and charmingly colorful, and, what is more, they are of a kind which we want.

Group of Water Colors.

Facing the group by Mr. Eaton, on the far wall of this semi-circular gallery, is a group of twelve water col-

Louis Tracy

is the author
of our new
serial.

Flower of the Gorse

the heroine of
which is an
American girl,
and the scene
of which is Brit-
tany. Tomorrow in the

Sunday Magazine

of

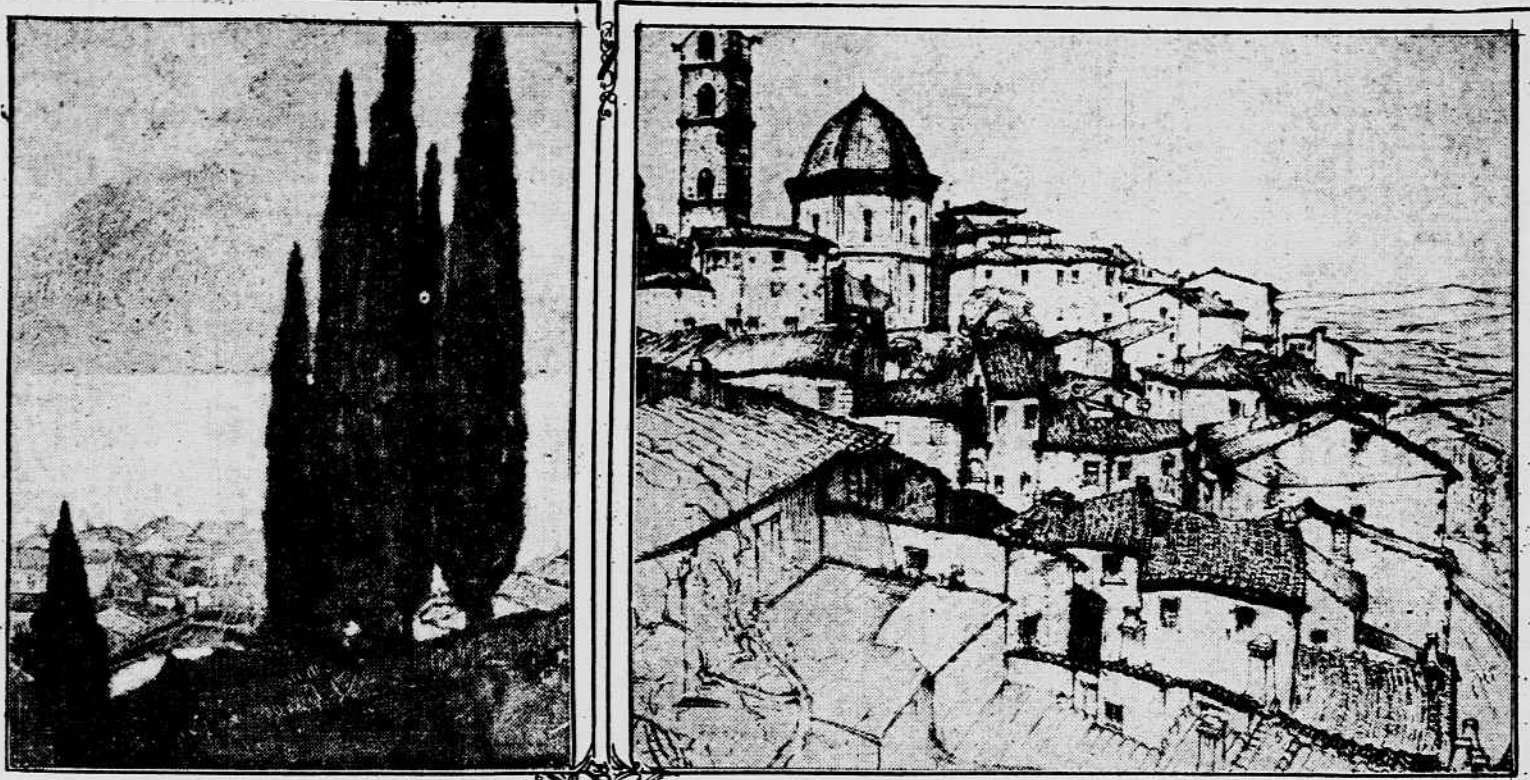
The Sunday Star



Resinol heals babies' skin troubles

Babies with eczema, teething rash, chafes, or other tormenting skin troubles need Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. They soothe and heal the irritated skin, stop all itching, and let the little sufferers sleep. Babies bathed regularly with Resinol Soap almost never are troubled with skin eruptions. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap have been used by physicians and nurses for many years, and contain nothing which could possibly injure the tender skin. Sold by all druggists.

ON VIEW AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY.

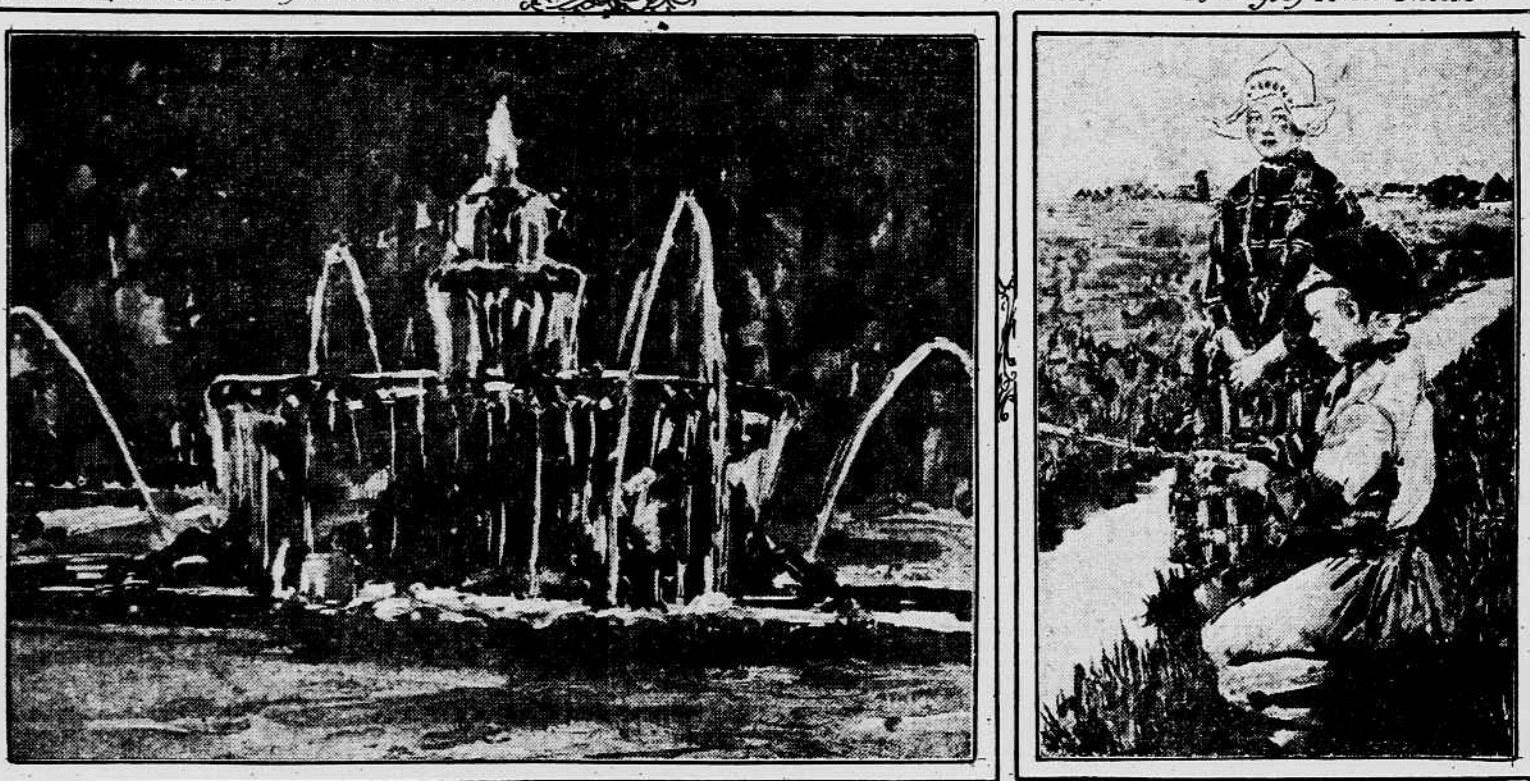


VARENNA, LAKE COMO

by Charles Warren Eaton

VOLTERA

Etching, by Ernest D. Roth



FOUNTAIN, BORGHESI GARDENS

by Miss B.E. Perrie

THE LITTLE FISHERMAN

by Cecil Jay

ors by William H. Holmes, the president of the Washington Water Color Club and curator of the National Gallery. These were all painted during a recent trip which Mr. Holmes made to the Pacific coast and are a most interesting and delightful record of the long journey across the continent. As some were made on the train in transit, they might well be set down as impressions, but there is, it must be admitted, nothing impressionistic in their rendering. Mr. Holmes, with the scientist's accuracy and the artist's sensitiveness of vision, has apparently grasped in passing the salient and picturesque features of the flowing landscape, and has, through extraordinary skill in execution, been enabled to transcribe them clearly and pictorially.

Foreign Views Portrayed.

Miss Bertha E. Perrie, the secretary of the club, is admirably represented in this exhibition. She shows three water colors painted abroad last summer, one of a fountain in the Borghese Gardens at Rome, one of the interior of the cathedral at Siena, and another of an old gateway in the same fascinating old Italian city. These three record not merely what may be designated as a high-water mark in this artist's production, but in water-color painting. It is seldom one will find stronger or better work than these. The subjects Miss Perrie has chosen are extremely complex and difficult, but she has rendered them with a directness and simplicity which is very impressive and refreshing. They are frankly water colors, but they have the strength of oils in composition, they are pleasing in color altogether attractive. Here one sees direct handling, sureness of touch, in short, the result of trained skill and artistic perception.

Two water colors by the late James Henry Moser are included in the exhibition, both of which are characteristic and pleasing. Mr. Moser's work and personality are much missed, and there is a real melancholy measure in finding him still numbered among the local exhibitors.

Mrs. Leisenring (Mathilde Mueden) exhibits this year two very interesting and admirable portraits in pastel, one a three-quarter-length, entitled "Girl in Blue," and the other a head, merely catalogued as "Portrait Study," but very, very personal and characteristic. Both are cleverly handled, expressive and satisfying. Mrs. Leisenring shows an interesting picture of an old house in Georgetown. Miss Hattie E. Burdette likewise contributes to this exhibition an interesting and excellent portrait in pastel of a young woman which is rendered in her characteristic manner.

An extremely attractive and memorable exhibit is a picture of the interior of a curiosity shop painted by Miss Elizabeth Sawtelle of this city, a difficult subject admirably set forth in a picture of the still life features of this picture well painted, but the figures of a lady and little girl who are examining the curiosities are excellently placed and delineated. This is an exceedingly clever work.

ing and showing an attractive picture of a Dutch peasant home. The coloring in these pictures is rather vivid and the style more that of illustration than pictorial representation; as contrasted with the water colors of such men as Niehuys and Kever and others of the modern Dutch school, they are very slight and superficial, but in their own way they are more commendable and engaging.

Another phase of Dutch pictorial presentation is found in a painting by F. Carl Smith of this city, who sends forth a little Dutch girl sitting on a wharf beyond which stretches the sea. It is broadly treated in flowing washes and has a suggestion of breadth and spaciousness which is impressive. The little girl is thoughtful and not posing and the picture altogether one of the best that Mr. Smith has produced.

Lucien Powell is represented by two water colors, one painted in Venice, the other in a city of the far eastern tip, both richly colorful and fine in tone.

C. C. Curran of New York, well known both as a painter of oils and water colors, sends two little figure studies made at his summer home, Cragsmore—one of a little girl, the other of an older lass, both as seen on the mountain side with the blue sky as background. These little pictures were included in the New York Water Color Club's most recent exhibition, where they attracted much favorable attention.

Among other little pictures are several of animals by Hilda Ward—one of a bulldog and others of horses, boldly rendered and strikingly true. In the American Water Color Society's annual exhibition now in progress in the National Art Club at New York, Miss Ward is similarly represented by other impressionistic animal studies.

Exceedingly clever and very individual are the crowded street scenes exhibited by Jane Peterson of New York, and the little city pictures shown by Felice Waldo Howell of this city. Not only on account of proximity, but similarity of treatment may these be classed together. Both of these artists use gray paper as a background, and upon this apply with discreet skill their pure colors, resorting now and again to outline for emphasis and effect. It is a pleasant manner and one which makes no pretense. Miss Howell shows three things, two of which picture wash day in different foreign cities, the third a picture of a street scene. About these transcriptions which are very delightful.

Childe Hassam, who is a past master in the art of impressionistic illumination, shows in this exhibition three small pictures, lovely as color spots, but not fully representative of this distinguished and most brilliant of painters.

Mrs. K. of Carlson, director of the New York Art Students' League at Woodstock, N. Y., is represented by two characteristic snow pictures, both of which show a combination of strong and subtle handling. From Miss Elizabeth Spaulding of Colorado have come two very interesting studies of summer landscape made among the rolling hills of eastern New York state. The pictures have an atmosphere, excellent composition and spacious suggestion—in fact, a reserve and brightness not often found in landscape painting in water color.

Excursion boat, brightly colorful, and a larger and more impressive study of a young woman standing before a mirror in which is seen her reflection. Mention should also be made of an interesting and admirably rendered landscape in which a simple cottage is a chief feature, by Mrs. C. P. Townsend of this city—a work which by no means betokens the amateur, though this artist is not a frequent exhibitor.

Other Notable Products.

From out of town have come a number of notable exhibits in addition to those already mentioned—for instance, three excellent pictures of the sea on the north shore of Massachusetts by L. M. Chubbuck of Brockton; two portraits of old men by Grace McKinstry of Minnesota; a landscape by Dora L. Murdock of Baltimore; several very excellent foreign sketches by Edgar Aye, formerly of this city; two paintings by Charles Gruppe, one entitled "November Skies," and the other "Hauling Fire Wood," as well as both water colors and etchings by Edward D. Roth.

An entire section of this exhibition is given over to work in black and white and here are found a notable group of original illustrations—charcoal drawings by Thomas Mackey; pictures of life in the great railroad yards, essentially modern in spirit and yet intensely pictorial, as well as etchings by Pennell, Roth, Hornby and Quinlan; bird pictures in color by Charles Emile Heli, color prints by Margaret Patterson and landscape studies by Glenn Madison Brown. Of this section fuller notice will be given later.

This exhibition will be open to the public from today until the 11th of March—on week days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

MARINE INSURANCE HERE IS RAISED ONLY SLIGHTLY

Increase in Rates Small as Result of
Germany's War Zone Decree.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Marine insurance has been raised but slightly here as a result of Germany's war zone decree, according to marine underwriters. Rates to English points, which several days ago were quoted at 1 per cent, have been advanced to only 1 1/2 per cent. Insurance on shipments to Rotterdam is quoted at 1 1/2 per cent, and a similar quotation prevails on cargoes to French ports. These are only a shade higher than before the decree was issued, it is stated.

There has been a rather heavy advance in the rates to the River Plate because of the reported sinking of five ships by the auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. The rates have gone up from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

Six Liners Leave Today.

Six liners with many passengers and large cargoes are leaving port today for Europe, and their course will bring them within the zone of German submarines. They are the steamers Nieuw Amsterdam, St. Louis, Tuscania, Minnehaha, Veendyk and Rochambeau. Shipping records show that more than fifty cargo carriers from this port are now on their way to the danger zone.

Capt. Nelson of the steamer City of Savannah, which arrived last night from Rotterdam, after delivering a cargo of cotton taken on at Wilmington, N. C., reported that February 2 his ship was within 300 feet of a mine in the English channel.

Bogus Federal Reserve Note.

The first counterfeit of a federal reserve note has made its appearance at a secret service headquarters here. It is a five-dollar note of the Dallas federal reserve bank, printed from poorly executed etched plates, on two pieces of paper, with silk threads between. The note is a quarter-inch shorter than the genuine note, and Chief Flynn says it is such a poor piece of work that it should be readily detected.

EXPLAINS HIS PLANS FOR BIG AUDITORIUM

Robert N. Harper Lays Em-
phasis on Usefulness of
Such a Building Here.

ONE OF FIRST ADVOCATES
OF SUCH AN ENTERPRISE

Might Be Used, With Other Things,
for Permanent Exhibits by
the States.

Aspects of the plans for and the advantages and scope of a big auditorium for Washington were today discussed with a reporter for The Star by Robert N. Harper, former president of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Harper was one of the earliest advocates of such an enterprise, the necessity for which formed an important part of his president's report to the Chamber of Commerce some years ago. He was a member of the George Washington memorial committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harper laid special emphasis on the usefulness of such a building in connection with permanent exhibits by the various states of the Union, and as a possible solution of the army problem of the District Militia.

"The subject of an auditorium for Washington," he said, "seems certainly worthy of thoughtful consideration by all its inhabitants. Its far-reaching importance, such that it affects the future of the city, is not to be underestimated. It would be by no means confined to any one section of the city, class or profession. Moreover, the building would be a large and conveniently located auditorium adequate for practical purposes and likely to be a revenue-producer should not be necessarily so high as to stagger those in favor of it. The city could not want one whose beauty of architecture had been sacrificed to the sacrifice of its practicality, although the former should by no means be ignored."

"Have you information as to how similar enterprises have worked in other cities?" Mr. Harper was asked.

Auditoriums in Other Cities.

"I have been obtaining such information for some time, and have now on file data from a number of the larger cities of the country," was the reply. "Many no longer than Washington have their auditoriums, and they are looked upon as the very best investment their possessors, as communities, have undertaken, as well as results of the most practical sort of donations by public-spirited citizens."

"An auditorium in Washington," he continued, "should have within its walls a combination of interests, and among these I do not think it at all improbable that Congress might donate the necessary ground, but the building should include a modern home for the local National Guard. If, however, the government could not see its way clear to give the ground, the army might still be included, and the government pay rent for it. Certainly, if such a structure could be erected, it would not be an extravagant or overburdensome in the way of taxes for such a building."

"In view of the extremely uneasy temper of the inhabitants of Santo Domingo, in view of the fact that our relationship to that island is that of a guardian, in view of the fact that Latin America was watching closely our conduct there, in view of the fact that the United States had a right and a duty to assist the writer of the Vick letter to indicate another episode in the resignation as Secretary of State."

Discusses Other Phases.

In closing, Representative Rogers said: "There are many other phases of the recent activity of the State Department which I should like to discuss, supplementary to my speech of April 2, 1914, on the diplomatic service; I should like to pay my tribute to the thoughtful invitation tendered to the navy of Switzerland to participate in the East of the Panama canal. I should like to refer to the strange case of George Fred Williams, minister to Cuba, who was the first man to be served as minister to the Haitian end of the Island of Santo Domingo, who was the first man to be appointed to his office and who was recently permitted to return to his home in the classic shades of Farmington, Mo."

"I should like to take up the case of Robert E. Jeffers of Newport, Ark., recently appointed minister to Uruguay—a job which, it is said, the Secretary of State turned over bag and baggage to some unusually deserving democrat from their state. I should like to speculate why young Mr. Hornbrook of Albany, Ore., unknown even by name to any of the three Oregon members of Congress, was appointed minister to Siam—unless, indeed, it is the fact that he is connected with a little weekly newspaper, the Albany Democrat; I should like to scrutinize the ethics of the appointment as vice consul of John L. Cutright of Lincoln, Neb., who is the son of an erstwhile political enemy of Mr. Bryan, now recommended to recall him from his English post. All these are fruitful fields of inquiry, but time is now lacking for any adequate treatment. I may take occasion at some later date to refer to some of them more in detail."

Bill Aimed at High Cost of Bread.

A bill aimed to bring about a reduction in the high cost of bread has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Cummins of Iowa. His bill would permit the manufacture and sale of flour composed of 80 per cent of the milled product of wheat and 20 per cent of the milled product of corn. A similar bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Vollmer, and a hearing on the measure was given Thursday by the House ways and means committee. It is hoped that such a bill will be enacted into law at the present session of Congress.

CHINA NOT TO ACCEPT 12 JAPANESE DEMANDS

Foreign Minister Calls on Mikado's
Envoy to Refute Accusations.

PEKING, February 20.—Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese foreign minister yesterday paid a visit to Eki Hoki, the Japanese minister to China, and inquired whether the minister was willing to discuss with him twelve of the demands Japan has made upon China, which China has agreed to consider.

It is stated in Chinese circles that Lu Cheng-hsiang took the initiative in the matter in order to refute accusations of the Japanese newspapers that the Chinese government was delaying the negotiations.

According to information from Chinese sources the Japanese minister told Lu Cheng-hsiang that he was awaiting further instructions from Tokyo. It is stated that the Chinese government cannot accept the twelve demands unless they are materially modified.

Article Disturbing Officials.

The following is said to be a special article in the Japanese demands, the wording of which has disturbed the Chinese officials: "The Japanese government and the Chinese government, with the object of effectively protecting the territorial integrity of China, agree to the following special article: 'The Chinese government agrees that no island, port or harbor along the coast shall be ceded or leased to any third power.'"

The word "third," it is declared, was omitted from the Japanese communication to the powers. That the number of "forceful Japanese advisers in political, financial and military affairs," which Japan desires to place in China, is not mentioned is said to be causing concern to the Chinese. This is the first time that the Chinese are said to have declined to discuss.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS LISTED.

President Wilson and Others to Address Southern Commercial Body.

It is expected that President Wilson will deliver an address on the opening day of the sixth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Association at Muskogee, Okla., April 26-30. Secretary McAdoo has accepted an invitation to deliver an address. He will speak on the last day of the convention, which will be devoted exclusively to the subject of foreign trade and the title of his address will be "An Interpretation of the Federal Reserve Act as It Relates to Business, and the Shipping Bill as It Relates to Foreign Trade."

Senator Duncanson U. Fletcher, president of the congress, announces that Secretary Wilson will deliver the principal address on the opening day of the congress, at which time the subject of immigration will be discussed. Secretary McAdoo will also deliver an address on the subject of "The Proper Distribution of Labor."

ALIENS HERE AND ABROAD MUST PAY INCOME TAX

Citizens Likewise Must Contribute
on Earnings Either in United
States or Elsewhere.

Liability to the income tax laws of other nations does not bring relief from the income tax laws of the United States, neither to the American citizen living at home or abroad, nor the resident alien, nor the non-resident alien receiving income from property owned and from business, trade or profession carried on within the United States. This is a recent ruling of the internal revenue bureau, applying the income tax, just made public.

Income received from their investments by members of a private banking association which has the form of a corporation will be regarded as dividends, and as such will not be required to be returned by the individual members. Where the individual member has an income including the dividends of more than \$20,000, where the dividends must be returned for the purpose of estimating the surtax. It is declared not to be the purpose of the income tax assessors to assess the income tax against such banking associations and then also against the individual members of the association.

Depreciation Rule.

Without fixing a definite rate of depreciation of property as a deductible allowance on account of income, the internal revenue bureau has adopted the rule of computing the depreciation upon the basis of the cost of the property and the probable number of years constituting its life. This is a method justified by the plan generally adopted by corporations.

Salaries paid to officers and employees of corporations, when a fair and reasonable compensation for services rendered, if actually paid, will constitute an allowable deduction from gross income of the corporation. Special payments as extra compensation to certain employees for actual services rendered are also deductible. Such payments are to be included by the recipient as part of income.

So-called compensation that is actually a gratuity or voluntary payment is not deductible.

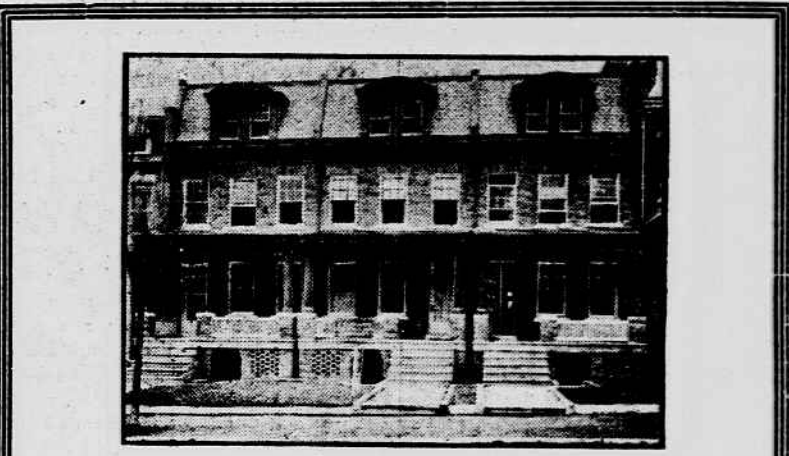
FOR MASS MEETING MONDAY.

Executive Committee of Woman's Peace Party Discusses Plans.

Plans for the mass meeting here Monday under the auspices of the woman's peace party were given impetus at the meeting of the executive committee Thursday. Mrs. John N. Speer, first vice president of the organization, occupied the chair. Mrs. Robert La Follette, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Walter Chubb, Mrs. Louis Post and Mrs. George Odell were appointed a committee to confer with the Secretary of War to adopting a platform for the party.

Your Announcement

In the Classified Business Announcements column of The Star appears daily before approximately 150,000 readers and buyers. The classified way to get the most for your money. The Star Classified Service is unexcelled. Phone Classified Department, Main 2440.



Exactly like Illustration. The Fronts are of tapestry brick. Columns, Cornices and Dormers are all metal on these houses.

\$4,750

1867, 1869, 1871 Newton Street N.W.

Less than three blocks from the end of Conn. Ave. car line in that delightful section.

CASH, \$300.00. BALANCE TO SUIT.

Exactly like Illustration. The exterior has never been produced before. The interior appointments are also unusually new.

Would Limit Cost to \$500,000.

"What do you think such an auditorium should cost; what do you consider the best plan for raising the money, and where do you think it ought to be located?" "I would limit its cost to half a million dollars. Anything more pretentious would defeat its own aims both as a worthy object for donation and as a business investment. My plan for raising the necessary funds would be this: Twenty persons should be asked for \$5,000 each as a nucleus. The next fifty or one hundred thousand dollars could be raised by asking a certain number for \$2,000 each, and so on in a diminishing scale down to contributions of \$50. If a certain number of \$50,000 contributions have been made for a scheme of this kind. For any residue not possible to raise by contributions, it would be most practical to place a trust on the building, as I feel sure sufficient revenue could be obtained to pay a reasonable dividend on such an investment.

"As for the location," concluded Mr. Harper, "I do not care. There are certainly a number of sites available. It should, however, be central, separate and apart from any other building, ample space on all sides of it for approach of vehicles, and with all of this proximity to the street cars should not be overlooked."

MAHONE STAYS IN BALTIMORE.

Citizens Request His Assignment to Employment Bureau. As a result of a conference between Assistant Secretary Post of the Department of Labor and representative citizens of Baltimore who protested against the frequent changes in the head of the federal employment bureau, there George A. Mahone, who has been in Baltimore, will remain in charge permanently. Mr. Mahone is an immigration service employee and is one of those required to take a furlough when his time comes along the list of immigrants.

A. C. Moses Co., Inc. 916 N. Y. AVE. P. H. M. 4081.